First Au Limited
(ASX: FAU)

14 December 2018

Strong maiden RC results outline mineralisation over 400m at Gimlet

Assays of up to 40g/t Au; Mineralisation is open along strike and depth

First Au Limited (ASX: FAU) is pleased to announce strong assay results from the Company's maiden reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at its Gimlet Gold Project near Kalgoorlie in WA.

The drilling has outlined mineralisation over 400m of strike length (Figure 1). This mineralisation remains open to the north and at depth, with evidence of both lode and supergene-style gold mineralisation.

Gimlet is 15km north-west of Kalgoorlie and adjoins the tenements of Intermin Resources (ASX: IRC), which contain the Teal, Jacques Find and Peyes gold deposits. The deposits host JORC Resources of 289,000oz.

Intermin announced earlier this week that it has agreed to merge with MacPhersons Resources (ASX: MRP), which also has gold assets in the Kalgoorlie region.

First Au's 2900m RC program followed up the outstanding results from its recent aircore program at Gimlet, which returned strong intersections such as 3m at 462 g/t Au from 52m *(refer ASX release dated 8 November 2018*).

Most assay results from the RC drilling have now been received. They include:

- Drillhole 18GRC016 – **13m @ 8.2 g/t Au** from 67m (*including **2m @ 16.1 g/t Au** from 69 m & **1m @ 40 g/t Au** from 77m*)
- Drillhole 18GRC017 – **31m @ 2.1 g/t Au** from 48m (*including **1m @ 22 g/t Au** from 69 m*)
- Drillhole 18GRC002 – **15m @ 3.4 g/t Au** from 64m (*including **3m @ 9.7 g/t Au** from 66 m*)
- Drillhole 18GRC007 – **21m @ 2.5 g/t Au** from 138m (*including **2m @ 12.8 g/t Au** from 148m & **2m @ 5.8 g/t Au** from 157m*)
- Drillhole 18GRC006 – **9m @ 3.5 g/t Au** from 43m
- Drillhole 18GRC019 – **5m @ 7.8 g/t Au** from 63m (*including **3m @ 11.5 g/t Au** from 63m)*

In light of these strong results, First Au plans to resume RC drilling, and may also undertake a maiden diamond drilling program, in the new year to grow the known mineralisation along strike and at depth.

Details of recent RC drilling program

Twenty-three angled RC holes were drilled to depths of 116m to 212m to target mineralisation below and along strike from that intersected in previous aircore drilling.

A series of three drill lines were placed 200m apart, with holes along drill lines 40m apart (Figure 1). The middle and northern drill sections are seen in Figure 2 and 3, which demonstrate mineralisation; as 1) a supergene blanket within the saprolite clays; 2) a supergene-enriched shear zone, at the fresh rock / oxide interface; and 3) felsic shear-hosted in fresh rock, containing disseminated and stringer sulphides, with quartz vein material.

The fresh mineralised zone often shows a broader halo of disseminated pyrite containing lower grade mineralisation (~ 10 - 500 ppb Au). Note true mineralised widths still to be determined with further drilling.

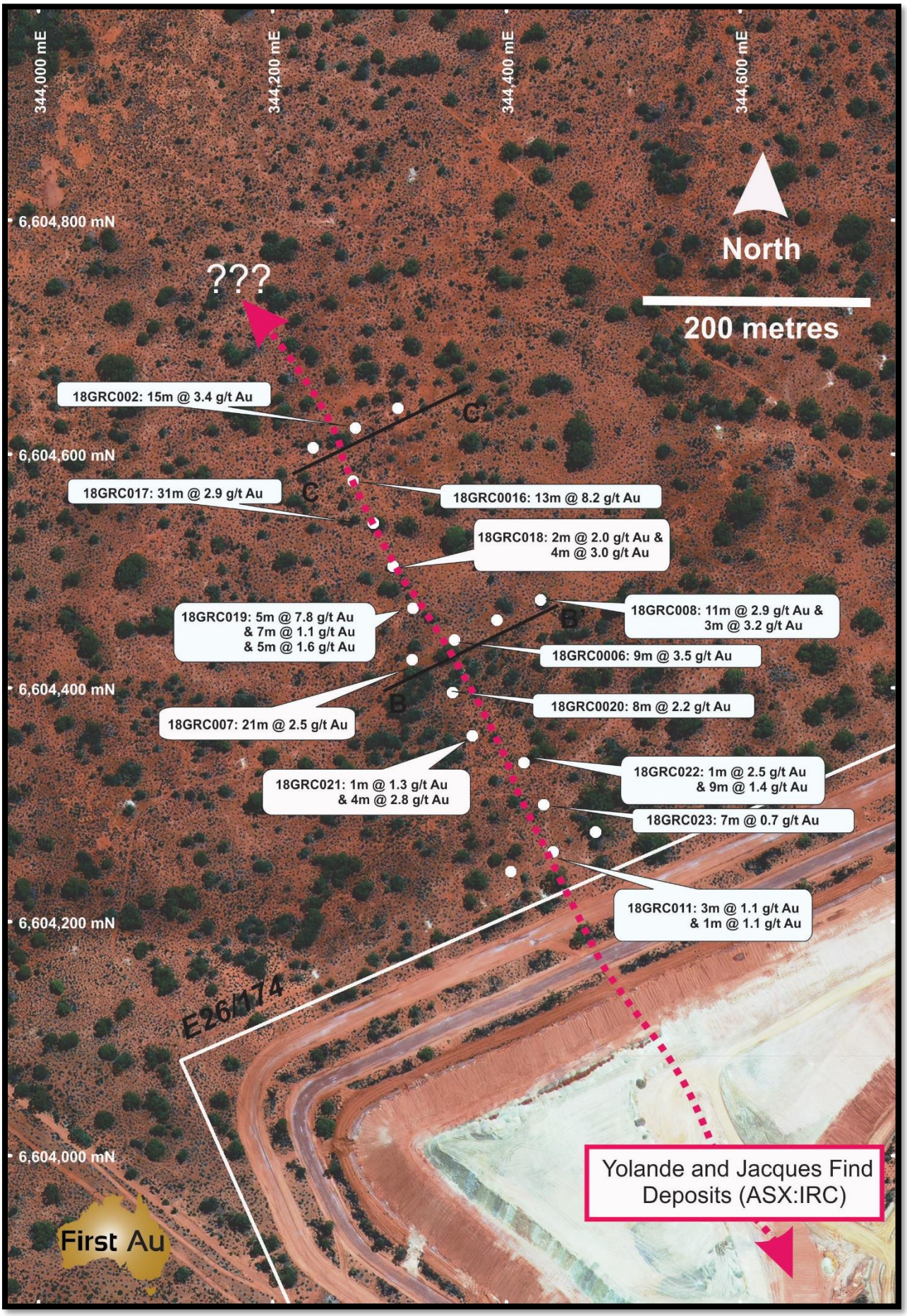

Figure 1. Plan of recent RC drilling at Gimlet, showing significant gold intersections. Proximate position of the structurally related gold mineralising trend (pink line) containing the Jacques Find Deposit in the south.

Of the eighteen holes, seven were drilled as single holes as infill between each of the three drill sections (Figure 1). Each of these seven holes either intersected mineralisation in the fresh rock or as supergene mineralisation in the saprolite zone.

Mineralisation is interpreted to be related to an NNW-SSE near vertical structure observed in the geophysics and the geological logging in the drilling. This structure appears to persist south of the Gimlet tenement, into the Intermin Resources tenements (ASX: IRC), following a trend containing the Teal West Prospect, and Yolande and Jacques Find Deposits (Figure 1).

Tables 1 and 2 below provide details regarding drilling locations and significant intersections. A full explanation of drilling, sampling and analytical methodology is described in the JORC tables within the Appendix.

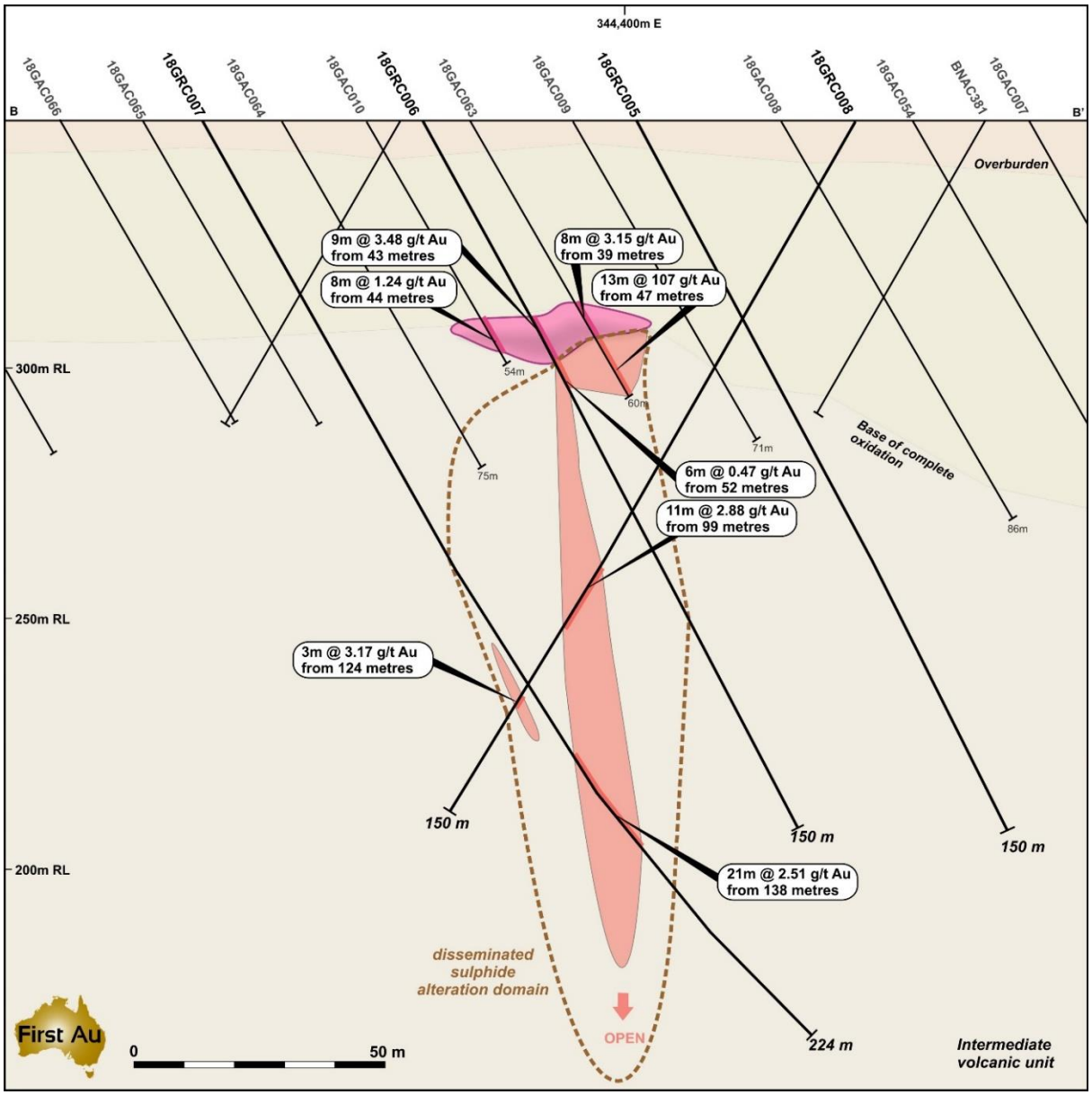

Figure 2: Drilling cross section (see line B-B' from Figure 1) showing significant drill intersections[1]

[1] *Aircore drillholes 18GAC010 and 18AC063 intersections previously reported in ASX announcement 10 September 2018 & 8 November 2018*

Next stage at Gimlet

Given the success of this program, First Au plans to continue with more RC and possibly diamond drilling, with the program anticipated to begin early next year. While drilling will primarily target gold mineralisation within the supergene and transitional zones, First Au also intends to drill deeper, to get an understanding of the lode-style gold system within the fresh rock. A priority for this next program, will be to drill along the northern extent of the observed mineralisation, which remains open.

As well as drilling, First Au has commenced a petrographic study on the ore horizon and will commence baseline metallurgical studies on bulk representative samples selected from the RC drill chips.

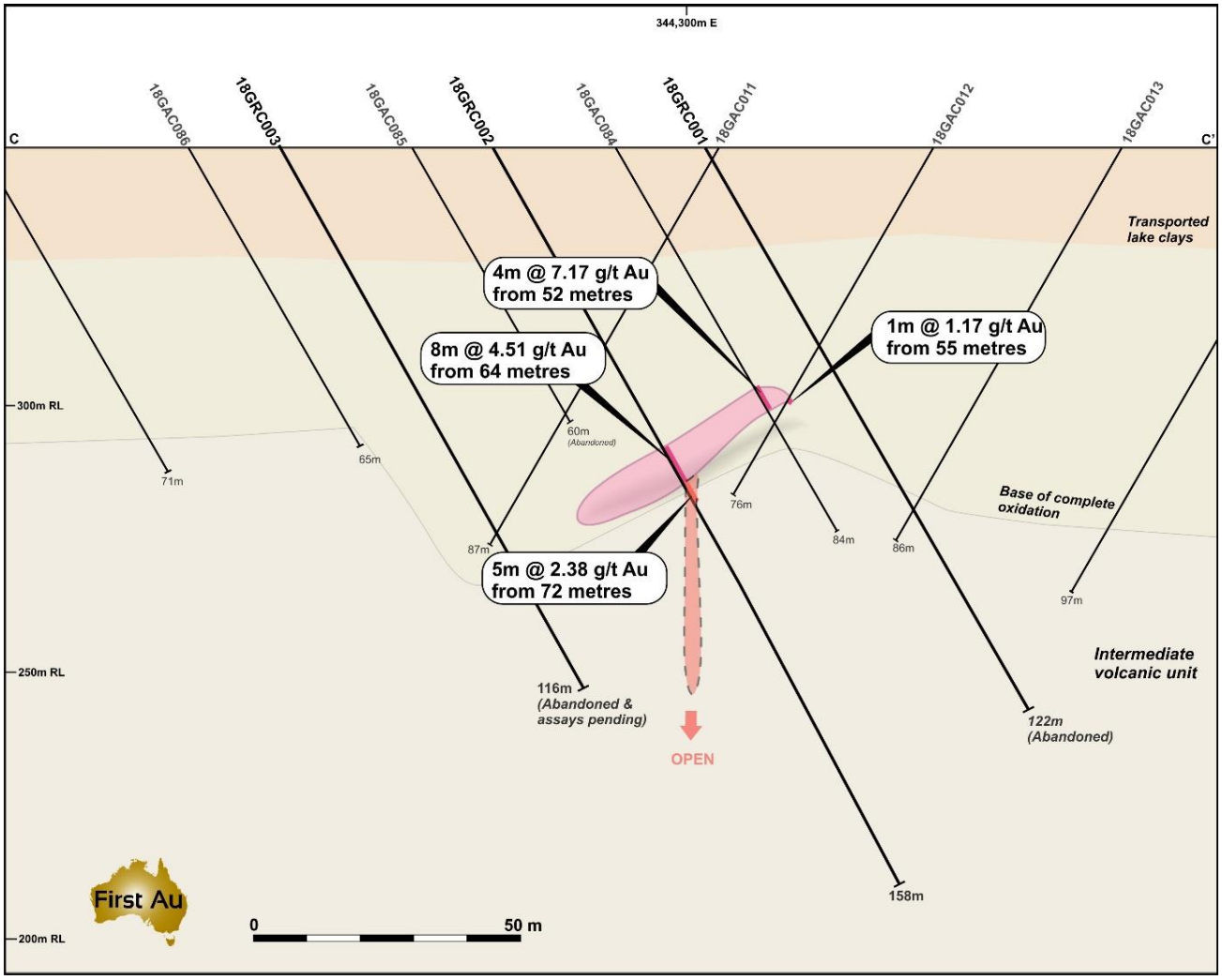

Figure 3: Drilling cross section (see line C-C' from Figure 1) showing significant drill intersections[1]

[1] *Aircore drillholes 18GAC084 and 18AC012 intersections previously reported in ASX announcement 10 September 2018 & 8 November 2018*

About Gimlet

The FAU 100% owned Gimlet Project occurs 15 km NW of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. The tenement (EL26/174) occupies 9.6 km^2 in area and adjoins the tenements of Intermin Resources (ASX: IRC), containing the Teal, Jacques Find and Peyes gold deposits (289,000 oz Au). It is also within close trucking distance of five gold mills within the Kalgoorlie area, with several offering the toll treatment of ore to third parties (Figure 4). The geology in the tenement is prospective for gold, dominated by metamorphosed felsic and intermediate volcanic rocks of White Flag and Black Flag Formations of the Kalgoorlie Terrane, Yilgarn Craton. This Archean geology is overlain by Cainozoic sediments, including some areas covered with salt lakes, which has previously inhibited the effectiveness of some of the historic exploration. First Au recently completed its maiden aircore program, which returned strong intersections, including 3m at 462 g/t Au from 52m *(refer ASX release dated 8 November 2018*).

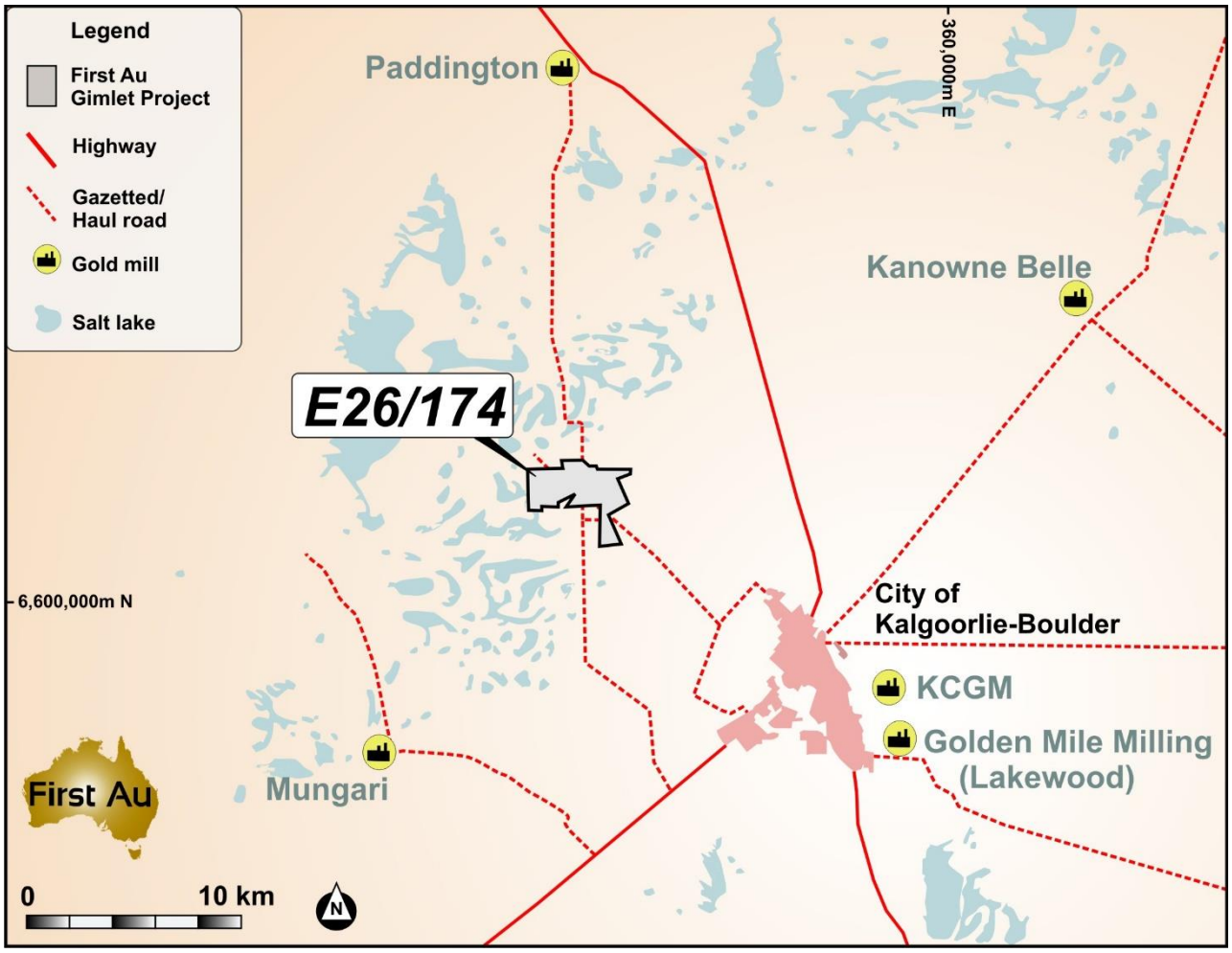

Figure 4: Location map of the Gimlet Gold Project, near Kalgoorlie

Table 1: Significant Gimlet RC drilling results

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Mineralisation Style
18GRC002	**64**	**79**	**15**	**3.35**	Supergene & Lode
including	*66*	*69*	*3*	*9.68*	Supergene
18GRC006	**43**	**52**	**9**	**3.48**	Supergene
including	*46*	*52*	*6*	*4.84*	Supergene
	57	**58**	**1**	**1.37**	Lode
18GRC007	**138**	**159**	**21**	**2.51**	Lode
including	*145*	*152*	*7*	*5.05*	Lode
	148	*149*	*1*	*20.2*	Lode
	157	*159*	*2*	*5.8*	Lode
18GRC008	**99**	**110**	**11**	**2.88**	Lode
including	*99*	*105*	*6*	*4.64*	Lode
	114	**115**	**1**	**0.96**	Lode
	124	**127**	**3**	**3.17**	Lode
18GRC011	**30**	**31**	**1**	**0.93**	Supergene
	125	**126**	**1**	**0.97**	Lode
	131	**134**	**3**	**1.13**	Lode
	138	**139**	**1**	**1.11**	Lode
18GRC016	**67**	**80**	**13**	**8.23**	Supergene
including	*69*	*71*	*2*	*16.05*	Supergene
	76	*77*	*1*	*43.6*	Supergene
18GRC017	**48**	**79**	**31**	**2.94**	Supergene & Lode
including	*48*	*50*	*2*	*5.02*	Supergene
	58	*59*	*1*	*8.33*	Supergene
	69	*70*	*1*	*22.1*	Lode
18GRC018	**44**	**46**	**2**	**2.08**	Supergene
	47	**49**	**2**	**1**	Supergene
	53	**55**	**2**	**0.81**	Supergene
	72	**76**	**4**	**2.99**	Supergene and Lode
	81	**82**	**1**	**1.28**	Lode
18GRC019	**63**	**68**	**5**	**7.83**	Supergene and Lode
including	*63*	*66*	*3*	11.48	Supergene and Lode
	83	**90**	**7**	**1.14**	Lode
	95	**100**	**5**	**1.6**	Lode
including	*97*	*98*	*1*	4.47	Lode
18GRC020	**110**	**118**	**8**	**2.16**	Lode
18GRC021	**45**	**46**	**1**	**1.32**	Supergene
	145	**149**	**4**	**2.8**	Lode
18GRC022	**100**	**101**	**1**	**2.48**	Lode
	103	**112**	**9**	**1.4**	Lode
18GRC023	**10**	**11**	**1**	**0.61**	Supergene
	107	**114**	**7**	**0.71**	Lode

Samples taken as 1 m intervals, Au analysed using fire assay (see JORC table in Appendix for details).

Table 2: RC drill hole locations at Gimlet.

Hole ID	Max Depth (m)	East #	North#	Dip	Azimuth
18GRC001	122	344307	6604639	-60	70
18GRC002	158	344271	6604622	-60	70
18GRC003	116	344235	6604605	-60	70
18GRC005	150	344392	6604458	-60	70
18GRC006	150	344355	6604441	-60	70
18GRC007	224	344319	6604424	-60	70
18GRC008	150	344429	6604475	-60	240
18GRC010	170	344476	6604277	-60	70
18GRC011	188	344440	6604260	-60	70
18GRC012	182	344404	6604243	-60	70
18GRC016	140	344269	6604577	-60	70
18GRC017	150	344286	6604541	-60	70
18GRC018	150	344303	6604504	-60	70
18GRC019	164	344320	6604468	-60	70
18GRC020	182	344354	6604396	-60	70
18GRC021	212	344371	6604359	-60	70
18GRC022	150	344415	6604336	-60	70
18GRC023	150	344432	6604300	-60	70

#Coordinates - # MGA94 Z51 (see JORC table for further details)

On Behalf of the Board

Bryan Frost
Executive Chairman

About First Au: First Au is an advanced gold and base metals exploration company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX: FAU) and is pursuing a well-funded and aggressive exploration program at its 100% owned Gimlet Gold project near Kalgoorlie and its Emu Creek and Talga Projects in the Eastern Pilbara region of Western Australia.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Gavin England, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geosciences. Dr England is a consultant to First Au Limited. Dr England has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr England consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Gimlet project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	The sampling has been carried out on Reverse Circulation (RC) drill chips. A total of 18 RC holes were completed for 2,901 m.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The drill hole collar locations were surveyed by hand held GPS. Sampling was carried out under First Au's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Drill collars are currently being more accurately located by DGPS. See further details below.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more*	One metre samples were collected through a cyclone and stored individually in standard plastic bags. 4 metre composites were collected by spearing the sample. Selected intervals were assayed as 1 m samples collected in calico bags, taken directly from the cone splitter attached to the rig. A sample size of approximately 2-3 kg was collected for each composite and split. All samples were pulverised at the lab to -75um, to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with an AAS finish.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	The RC drilling rig, owned and operated by Kalgoorlie based Challenge Drilling, was used to obtain the samples.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Most samples were dry and had good recovery. RC recovery and meterage were assessed by visually assessing volumes of individual bags. Ground water ingress occurred in some holes and was noted, particularly at depth. Typically, drilling operators ensured water was lifted from the face of the hole at each rod change to ensure water did not interfere with drilling and to make sure samples were collected dry. Recovery of the samples was generally good, generally estimated to be full, except for some sample loss at the collar of the hole, and when samples were wet at depth, which affected only a few samples.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	A suitable RC rig with an auxiliary air compressor was used to be sure that in most cases, groundwater interference was kept to a minimum. Cyclone and cone splitter at the rig were used and were regularly cleaned during drilling. Field geologist supervised all drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		A spear method was adopted to collect a representative 4 metre composite sample for initial assessment of mineralisation, followed up by second phase of assay by 1m samples from the cone splitter.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationship between recovery and grade has been identified.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All chips were geologically logged by BM Geological Services' geologists using the First Au geological logging legend and protocol.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples were wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not applicable
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	One-metre drill samples were collected below a rig-mounted cyclone and captured in standard plastic bags. First phase of assaying, a spear was used to collect a representative portion of sample material from each 1 metre interval to make up the 4-metre composite. >90% of samples were dry. The second phase of assaying

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		using 1m intervals, using samples collected in a numbered calico bag, which is derived from a cone splitter attached to the rig, to get a representative sample.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were prepared at the ALS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried, and the whole sample pulverised to 90% passing -75um, and a sub-sample of approx. 200g retained. A nominal 50g was used for the fire assay analysis. The procedure is industry standard for this type of sample.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	A CRM standard and fine blank was submitted at a rate of approximately 1 in 20 samples. At the laboratory, regular Repeats and Lab Check samples are assayed.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Spearing sample material contained within standard plastic bags is an industry standard technique for collecting composite samples. The purpose is to determine intervals to subsequently attain a representative 1 metre. A 1 m calico sample is collected at the rig by a cone splitter and left with the green bulker sample to be later sent for assay. A minor number of 1m calico samples for assay were collected using the one metre bulk sample in the green bags, then via a portable riffle splitter. The riffle splitter was routinely inspected by the field geologist.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight at a targeted 2 to 3kg mass.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Samples were analysed at the ALS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. The analytical method used was a 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish for gold. The techniques are appropriate for the material and style of mineralization.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	Not applicable.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	First Au protocol for the 2018 RC drilling programs was for a single CRM (Certified Reference Material) and a fine blank to be inserted in every 20 samples. A total of 1270 samples were submitted as part of the AC program, along with 52 CRM standards or fine blanks. At the ALS Laboratory, regular assay Repeats, Lab Standards and Blanks are analysed. Results of the Lab QAQC were analysed on assay receipt. On analysis, all assays passed QAQC protocols, showing no levels of contamination. Wet samples may exhibit some sample bias with fines washed away with the returning water.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant results were checked by First Au executives and BMGS senior geologists.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All field logging is carried out using a customised logging form on a Tough Book and transferred into an Access database. Assay files are received electronically from the Laboratory. All data is stored in the Gimlet Gold Project Access database and managed by BMGS in Perth and Kalgoorlie.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	RC hole collar locations were surveyed by handheld GPS.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Grid projection is MGA94, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Collar pick-up of historical drill holes does an adequate job of defining the topography.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The RC drill holes were spaced to attain top to tail coverage throughout most of each section. On average they were spaced on 40 metre intervals.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	This is not considered material.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	All RC samples collected were 4 metre composites, or part thereof for an end-of-hole sample. Selected intervals were than sampled as a 1m sample after mineralisation was determined by the 4m composite sample using the 1m calico bag sample collected at the rig cone splitter.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	It is considered the orientation of the drilling and sampling suitably captures the likely "structures" for each exploration domain.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	This is not considered material.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were transported by company transport to the ALS laboratory in Kalgoorlie.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the program.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The RC drilling occurred within tenement E26/174, of which First Au holds a 100% controlling interest.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement is in good standing with the WA DMIRS.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous workers in the area include Laconia Resources, Placer Dome Asia, De Grey Mining, Delta Gold, Yamarna Goldfields and Intermin Resources NL.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The host stratigraphy is the Lower White Flag Group and the Upper Black Flag Group. Much of the license comprises Tertiary-aged lake sediments that overlie Archaean felsic volcanic sediments, felsic porphyry, intermediate volcanics and conglomerates. The mineralisation style comprises oxide supergene and quartz and sulphide-bearing, shear-hosted gold. Remobilised placer gold is infrequently encountered.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ▪ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ▪ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ▪ dip and azimuth of the hole ▪ down hole length and interception depth ▪ hole length. *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Refer to Table 1 in the body of the text.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above approximately 0.5 ppm Au, although in some cases in the larger intersections, there is some minor internal dilution. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The geometry or orientation of the mineralisation is not well established by the recent drilling. There is ambiguity how mineralisation is connected from one section to another.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures 1 to 4 in the body of text.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	No misleading results have been presented in this announcement.
Other substantive	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test*	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sesitive.*	Further exploration work is currently under consideration, including the drilling of RC holes north of the reported program. The details of which will be released in due-course.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Not applicable.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Not applicable.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Not applicable.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Not applicable.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Not applicable.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Not applicable.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Not applicable.
Environmen-tal factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Not applicable.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity,*	• Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Not applicable.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Not applicable.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• Not applicable.